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Both general and local maps of Virginia are included, and an especial feature is a citation of "as many of the maps appearing in the geographical atlases of the 17th and 18th centuries as possible."

The maps are listed by title in chronological order from 1590 to 1914 and are numbered serially. The title of each map is followed by its present location, and in the case of the more important maps, some of its principal reproductions. For the earlier entries there is often given a brief statement of the history and content of the map. An index of names and subjects is appended, citing the maps by date and serial number. There is also a brief list of the cartographical works that "have been of special service."

The whole work is well planned and carefully executed, and appears to be comprehensive and accurate. Mr. Swem and the Virginia State Library deserve the thanks of all who have occasion to investigate Virginia cartography or any phase thereof.

LEE BIDGOOD

Ten thousand miles with a dog sled. A narrative of winter travel in interior Alaska. By Hudson Stuck, D.D., F.R.G.S., archdeacon of the Yukon. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914. 420 p. \$3.50 net)

Those who had read Dr. Stuck's account of the ascent of Denali (Mt. McKinley) were confident that this new book would be a good story, rich in adventure and well told. And that it is in truth. Covering in successive winters the great interior valley of the Yukon from Forty Mile, just east of the Canadian line, to Nome on the shore of Bering sea, following not only the immediate valley of the great river itself, but branching out along the Porcupine, the Tanana, and the Koyukuk, its greatest tributaries, traversing both the forest and the treeless wastes, climbing the heights of the Alaska range on the southern boundary of this area and gazing off over the Arctic slope from the height of land that hems it in to the northward, the author has earned the right to speak with authority of this region, its people, and its problems. He says rightly that "no man living knows the whole of Alaska"; "Alaska is not one country, but many"; "and what is true of one part of it is often grotesquely untrue of other parts." His own record is confined to the interior of Alaska, and to the winter. Probably this is the region of which we have the least information in comparison with its variety and possibilities; certainly his story treats of the season at which to the average mind the whole country has gone into its winter sleep and men as well as wild nature are dormant.

The reader who is looking for adventure will find it in every chapter, described in vivid language. It is incomprehensible that a human be-

ing could endure such hardships as follow each other almost without any intermission. And yet the author has time in the midst of danger to study the natural phenomena, to record temperatures and wind conditions, to plan the ascent of our greatest mountain peak, to analyze the relation of climate to limited areas and to human habits, and even to discuss how one may most successfully achieve good photographs under arctic conditions. He gives the reader fine word pictures of the snow, the forest, the wind swept ridges, and the quiet valleys, the ice-bound lakes and rivers, the closing down of streams in the early fall and the sudden breaking up of the ice in the spring.

But this book is more than a thrilling record of hardship and a vivid description of an unknown country in the grasp of an arctic winter. It is a sociologic study of a land where a native population is facing new and untried problems due to the coming of a strange people. The front of a wave carries more than its share of foam and debris, and the vanguard of a gold seeker's rush brings with the resolute also conspicuously those who have thrown off the restraints of civilization. The effect on the native is unfortunate.

Doctor Stuck speaks in high terms of the natives, both Indians and Eskimos, and is equally clear in his estimate of the average white man and his influence on the native. A few paragraphs will indicate the character of his observations on the problems which racial contact creates.

"The Indian is the only settled inhabitant of interior Alaska today; for the prospectors and miners who constitute the bulk of the white population are not often very long in one place."

"The tide of white men that has flowed into an Indian neighborhood gradually ebbs away and leaves the Indian behind with new habits, with new desires, with new diseases, with new vices, and with a varied assortment of illegitimate half-breed children to support. The Indian remains usually in diminished numbers, with impaired character, with lowered physique, with the tag ends of the white man's black-guardism as his chief acquirement in English — but he remains."

"The best natives in the country are those who have had the least intimacy with the white man."

No one who has studied conditions in any part of Alaska can question the opinion of the author that the natives are threatened with extinction; the white man's diseases and whisky constitute the potent factors in this process. One can only regret that in his appeal for relief the author had not suggested a little more specifically the remedy. No one will doubt the exasperating slowness of action when public affairs are managed at long distance, with an inadequate force of officials, under

the inflexibility of the government system and its lack of adaption to Alaskan conditions, and in the proverbial tangle of government red tape of which several amusing instances are given. The situation is wrong; but how can it be righted? Laws are probably better enforced in Alaska than in the mining towns of similar transient character down here even though similar situations are more efficiently handled across the line in the Canadian Yukon territory. The author's language almost hints at some sort of a benevolent despotism, but he is too keen a student of men and nations, and too good an American, to fall into such an error. He is right in demanding character in public officials, great and small, but so do we all down here, and yet sometimes we fail to get it.

In the half-breed, rapidly increasing in numbers, superior to the full-blooded native and a natural leader, Doctor Stuck sees if properly trained the hope of the future; for he thinks that the Yukon valley will not appeal to settlers of a permanent type and hence the population will remain Indian indefinitely if it persists at all. For the future development of this country he considers the dog, and then the horse as roads come, more important than the reindeer which has its natural place on the coastal plains and the Arctic slope. He also sees in the development of a system of roadways more help for the population than in a railroad when "twenty or thirty ordinary freight trains a year would bring in all the goods that Alaska consumes. Before that amount can be very greatly increased there must be a large development of the means by which it is to be distributed thruout the country."

It is not possible to go further into the many important problems the discussion of which the author has woven into his narrative. The whole work is alive with his personality; it breathes the spirit of a worker on whose physical energy no task makes too great demands, of a mentality whose power strips off the superficial and lays bare the fundamental, of a sympathy keenly alive to the beauties even of a winter world and a simple people.

The book is well written. Some of the author's descriptions of sunrise, night, the winter color, the northern lights are splendid sketches in words. The scorn in his delineation of the "low-down white" and the tenderness of his tribute to the Alaska dog, man's constant companion and faithful friend in all the trials of the winter trail, show a keenness of insight into nature and a many sided mastery of English.

The story is not told in the ordinary way. He stops constantly in his record of the trail to jot down many unusual items. Now it is the origin of names, as Chandalar, a corruption of "gens de large"; a few pages further a vivid description of a perfect paraselene, which in delicious humor is dubbed "moon-cats" in contrast to the sailor's "sun-dogs."

The literature of the Arctics contains no more powerful picture of the effects of the "strong cold" on the wanderer than Dr. Stuck has given in this volume.

On the whole the publisher's work is well done. The illustrations are abundant, well chosen, and well printed; and the addition of a few colored plates which are unusually successful give the reader a realistic conception of the brilliancy and desolation of the arctic winter that could be imparted in no other way.

Certainly the book is crowded from cover to cover with interest for every sort of reader and when the end of the story is reached one lays the volume aside with a devout wish that the fickle and much amused public may, despite its surfeit of war news and wonders of the "movies," devote more than passing attention to this fascinating record of an unknown corner in our own land and the interesting account of its problems. And yet even passing attention would reward itself and us if it led the author to carry out his half expressed hope to give us a picture of Alaska in its summer dress.

HENRY B. WARD

Bibliografía venezolanista, contribución al conocimiento de los libros extranjeros relativos á Venezuela y sus grandes hombres publicados ó reimpresos desde el siglo xix. By M. S. Sánchez. (Caracas: Impresa El Cojo, 1914. 494 p. \$4.00)

This contribution to American bibliography is the offering of Señor Sánchez of the Biblioteca Nacional de Venezuela upon the occasion of the celebration of the first centenary of the independence of his native land. The author was materially encouraged in the preparation of this volume by the government of Venezuela. A large number of the books enumerated in this bibliography are found in the national library of Venezuela at Caracas.

As may be gathered from the title, this bibliography is limited to books concerning Venezuela written, or edited, by other persons than Venezuelans since the opening of the nineteenth century. This plan naturally restricts its scope. In the preface Señor Sánchez informs us that Lisando Alvarado has compiled a bibliography for the colonial period of Venezuelan history. The volume under consideration derives a certain unity from the fact that the author includes within its chronology the period of the Spanish-American revolution. It consequently contains many books concerning the revolutionary period of Venezuelan history — the period when the distinguished leaders of Venezuela played such an important part in northern South America. The author modestly states in his preface that his bibliography is a contribution to a catalogue of foreign books which have been published or reproduced since the open-